

AD-A283 065



USAARL Report No. 94-30

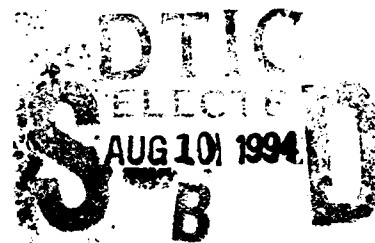


Standards Relevant to a NATO Anthropometry Survey Using 3D Imaging Tools

By

James E. Bruckart

Aircrew Protection Division



94-25180



2098

June 1994

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

Approved for public release; distribution unlimited.

94 8 09 07 8

United States Army Aeromedical Research Laboratory
Fort Rucker, Alabama 36362-0577

Notice

Qualified requesters

Qualified requesters may obtain copies from the Defense Technical Information Center (DTIC), Cameron Station, Alexandria, Virginia 22314. Orders will be expedited if placed through the librarian or other person designated to request documents from DTIC.

Change of address

Organizations receiving reports from the U.S. Army Aeromedical Research Laboratory on automatic mailing lists should confirm correct address when corresponding about laboratory reports.

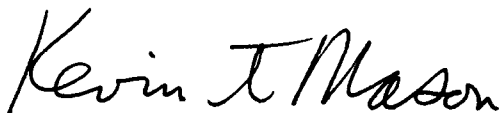
Disposition

Destroy this document when it is no longer needed. Do not return it to the originator.

Disclaimer

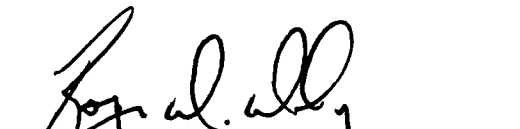
The views, opinions, and/or findings contained in this report are those of the author(s) and should not be construed as an official Department of the Army position, policy, or decision, unless so designated by other official documentation. Citation of trade names in this report does not constitute an official Department of the Army endorsement or approval of the use of such commercial items.

Reviewed:

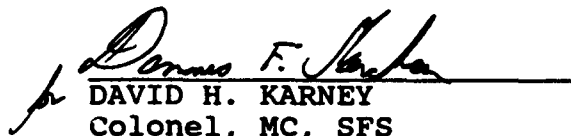


KEVIN T. MASON
LTC, MC, MFS
Director, Aircrew Protection
Division

Released for publication:



ROGER W. WILEY, O.D., Ph.D.
Chairman, Scientific
Review Committee

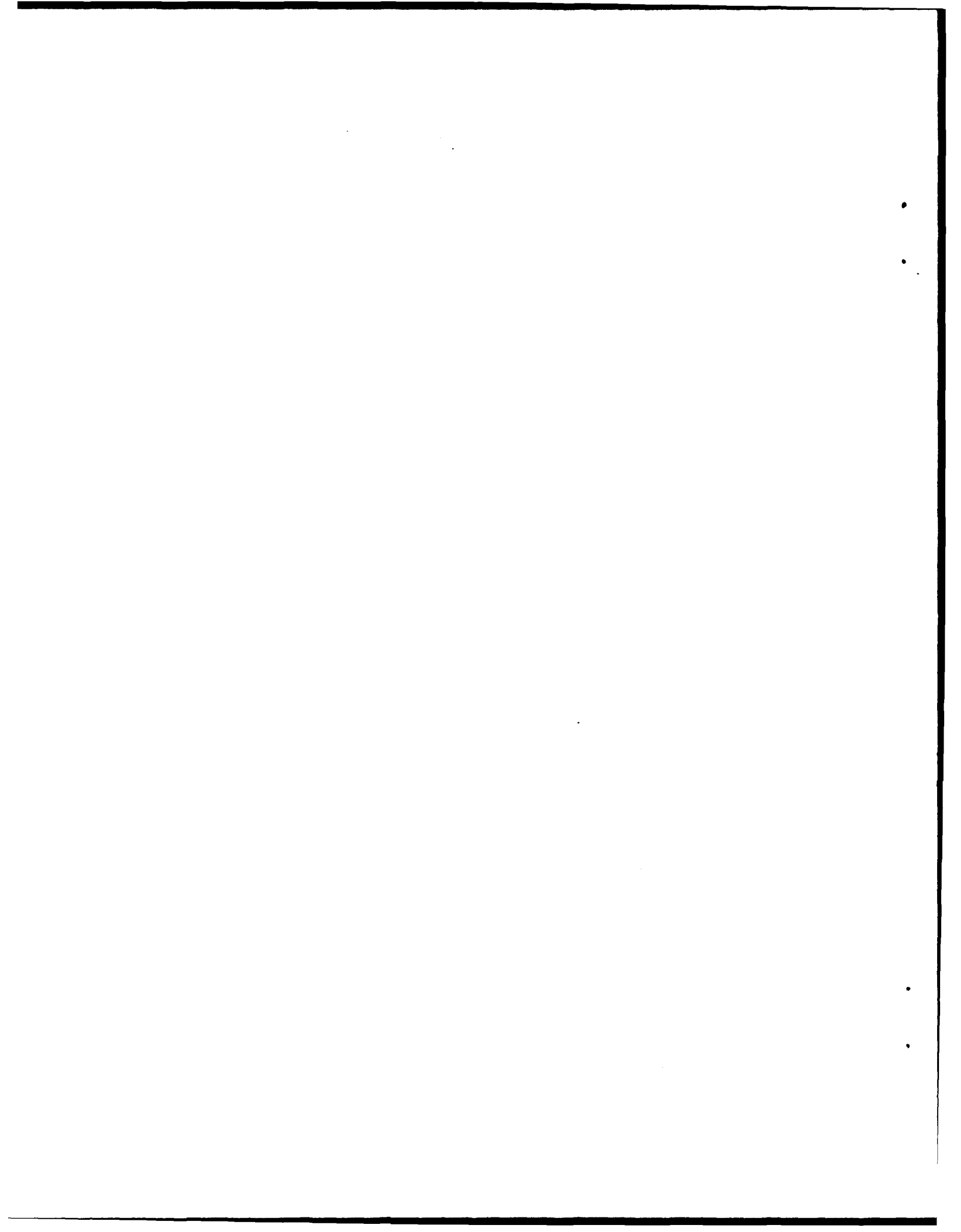


DAVID H. KARNEY
Colonel, MC, SFS
Commanding

REPORT DOCUMENTATION PAGE

Form Approved
OMB No. 0704-0188

1a. REPORT SECURITY CLASSIFICATION Unclassified			1b. RESTRICTIVE MARKINGS		
2a. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY			3. DISTRIBUTION/AVAILABILITY OF REPORT Approved for public release, distribution unlimited		
2b. DECLASSIFICATION/DOWNGRADING SCHEDULE					
4. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION REPORT NUMBER(S) USAARL Report No. 94-30			5. MONITORING ORGANIZATION REPORT NUMBER(S)		
6a. NAME OF PERFORMING ORGANIZATION U.S. Army Aeromedical Research Laboratory		6b. OFFICE SYMBOL (If applicable) SGRD-UAD-IE	7a. NAME OF MONITORING ORGANIZATION U.S. Army Medical Research, Development, Acquisition and Logistics Command (Provisional)		
6c. ADDRESS (City, State, and ZIP Code) P.O. Box 620577 Fort Rucker, AL 36362-0577			7b. ADDRESS (City, State, and ZIP Code) Fort Detrick Frederick, MD 21702-5012		
8a. NAME OF FUNDING/SPONSORING ORGANIZATION		8b. OFFICE SYMBOL (If applicable)	9. PROCUREMENT INSTRUMENT IDENTIFICATION NUMBER		
8c. ADDRESS (City, State, and ZIP Code)			10. SOURCE OF FUNDING NUMBERS		
			PROGRAM ELEMENT NO. 62787A	PROJECT NO. 30162787A878	TASK NO. EA
11. TITLE (Include Security Classification) Standards relevant to a NATO anthropometry Survey using 3D imaging tools					
12. PERSONAL AUTHOR(S)					
13a. TYPE OF REPORT		13b. TIME COVERED FROM _____ TO _____		14. DATE OF REPORT (Year, Month, Day) 1994 June	
15. PAGE COUNT 8					
16. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTATION					
17. COSATI CODES			18. SUBJECT TERMS (Continue on reverse if necessary and identify by block number) 3D imaging, biomedical imaging, standards, anthropometry		
FIELD	GROUP	SUB-GROUP			
05	09				
12	02				
19. ABSTRACT (Continue on reverse if necessary and identify by block number) Designers of aircraft cockpits and aircrew equipment have long recognized the importance of accurate measurements of the flying population. The success of 3D anthropometry and its usability for design and fitting are dependent largely on the adoption of standards for digital image display, transformation, storage, and communication. Standards are required for image data obtained from surface or volumetric scanner systems, as well as reduced and analyzed data. There are hundreds of data formats already in use by various disciplines for all sorts of data. In this paper, we will discuss what is desired in a format for 3D biomedical image data and several formats already available.					
20. DISTRIBUTION/AVAILABILITY OF ABSTRACT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> UNCLASSIFIED/UNLIMITED <input type="checkbox"/> SAME AS RPT. <input type="checkbox"/> DTIC USERS			21. ABSTRACT SECURITY CLASSIFICATION Unclassified		
22a. NAME OF RESPONSIBLE INDIVIDUAL Chief, Science Support Center			22b. TELEPHONE (Include Area Code) 205-255-6907		22c. OFFICE SYMBOL SGRD-IIAX-ST



Foreword

This paper has been prepared for submission to the Advisory Group for Aerospace Research and Development (AGARD) Working Group 20. It is intended as a chapter on image standards for an upcoming report on 3D anthropometry to be published by the working group.

Accession For	
NTIS GPA&I	<input checked="checked" type="checkbox"/>
DTIC TAB	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unannounced	<input type="checkbox"/>
Justification	
By	
Distribution/	
Avail. and/or Sales	
Dist	
A-1	

=====

This page intentionally left blank.

=====

Background

Designers of aircraft cockpits and aircrew equipment have long recognized the importance of accurate measurements of the flying population. In fact, one of the first symposia of the new Advisory Group for Aeronautical (now Aerospace) Research and Development (AGARD) was devoted to anthropometry and human engineering (1). For example, if an aircraft seat does not provide sufficient height adjustment, a pilot with short stature can not see over the instrument panel. Likewise, a poorly fitted flight helmet comes off the wearer's head and leads to injury in an aircraft accident (2). All components of an aircraft system, including control layout, visual displays, crashworthy or ejection seats, flight clothing, and protective equipment make use of anthropometric data to "fit" the aircraft and life support equipment to the aviator.

The success of 3D anthropometry and its usability for design and fitting largely are dependent on the adoption of standards for digital image display, transformation, storage, and communication. Standards are required for image data obtained from surface or volumetric scanner systems, as well as reduced and analyzed data.

Considering the coordinates of the image elements as independent variables, we have to deal with 2-, 3-, and even higher- (time, frequency, mechanical properties, etc.) dimensional image data. Several types of structures (rigid, nonrigid, static, and dynamic) also are possible. The design of any standards for acquiring, transforming, storing, and communicating biomedical images should include information on the method and body position used for image acquisition.

In a biomedical data processing environment, it is essential also that images from different acquisition systems be capable of integration to produce a composite image with information from each sensor/acquisition system. For example, external anatomical information is needed to interpret data from modern neuroimaging tools, such as X-ray CT, PET, SPECT, or MRI. These external anatomic reference points localize structures in low resolution images, but they can also facilitate the combination of images with different resolutions.

A picture-archiving and communication system (PACS) such as those currently being developed for digital radiology has three major components: image acquisition, image storage, and an image display station (3). A digital network with a computer and image processor system connects these components for transmitting images throughout a hospital, laboratory, or among research centers (4).

Introduction of microprocessor-based workstations provides biomedical researchers access to powerful computers as single user workstations. These computers typically mix computer graphics and image processing capabilities. However, no standard exists that allows users of these workstations to exchange 3D anatomic data in graphic or image form.

The past decade also has produced new opportunities for cooperative research. A broad range of information is available through international data networks. In many geographic areas, the "information superhighway," through computer links, allows workers in common scientific fields to share data and ideas. This ability to share digital information, in standard or formatted data sets, allows the pooling of data into much larger sets. However, before the data can be shared, researchers must understand the format of the data and how to access the information within.

There are hundreds of data formats already in use by various disciplines for all sorts of data. In this chapter, we will discuss what is desired in a format for 3D biomedical image data and several formats already available.

Requirements

When evaluating formats for biomedical images, it is important to consider the following questions.

- a. Is the format machine independent? Can you write a file on one type of computer and read it on another type without conversions?
- b. Is the format designed for storing numerical data, such as an array of numbers, or for storing graphical data, such as information on line drawings or images?
- c. Is the format self describing? In other words, can you read a data file and extract all of its information without knowing anything about the data file beforehand?
- d. How general is the format? Is the format specific to a particular type of data or can it store a variety of data types and organizations (matrix, column, or polygonal)?
- e. Does the format support annotations inside the data? In other words, can you make notes about the data, add labels, locations, or data values, and store these inside the data file?
- f. How widely available is the data format? Is it available as public domain software, as 'free with copyright,' or in a proprietary format? Is the format supported by any commercial vendors or by a standards committee?
- g. How widely used and supported is the format? Is there a chance that your colleagues will be able to read your datafiles? Will you be able to read your data files 10 years from now?

- h. Can you organize data within a single data file? In other words, can you store multiple data sets in the same file, with some description of each data set? Can you group data sets together inside the data file?
- i. Does the format specify what the data file looks like on the disk, or does it instead specify the way the file is written, through a subroutine library? (5)

Digital imaging workstations will be a major component of future 3D anthropometry systems. Many alternative workstations are available, and products evolve such that future systems probably will differ significantly in function and performance from what is available today. To make use of the expensive and changing technology, major characteristics and trends in new technologies must be identified. Data standards should provide current usability, but allow added capability on future workstations.

In a biomedical data processing environment, an essential requirement is the ability to integrate a large class of standard modules for the acquisition, processing, and display of image data. One approach to the management and manipulation of the different data formats is based on the specification of a common standard for the representation of data formats, called "data nature descriptions." This representation specifies not only the structure, but also the contents of data objects (files). Each hardware and software component that produces or uses medical data, is associated with the data objects manipulated by that component. In this approach, a software module converts among the data types required for each component to allow the exchange of data (6).

There are limitations to this approach of using software to transform image data from different postures or different individuals. For example, if a subject is scanned by two different devices, while positioned in two different postures (or positions), it will be difficult for a software module to compare and "normalize" the posture and allow fusion of data from the two images. If body landmarks and posture are clearly defined for an image, they may be used in transforming the image to other postures (where applicable). Fixed references are needed even if there is only a small shift in the position of a single subject in two different images. A similar problem exists when comparing images from two different individuals. Without common landmarks, it is difficult to estimate differences in body segments. Earlier work in this area, by the Tri-service Committee of the Tri-Service Aeromedical Research Panel used linear anthropometry and mass distribution data to construct 3-dimensional human analogues for male aviators. The researchers concluded that the anthropometric data, generated from multiple regressions on stature and weight, were suitable for models to test responses to impact and mechanical forces, but were not recommended for other purposes such as sizing clothing and personal protective equipment or workspace design (7). The problem of pooling 3-dimension data is vastly more complex and will require the identification of landmarks and body positions for each image before images from different persons can be compared.

Another major obstacle to sharing and pooling image data is digital networking. Digital network development has emphasized text information communication which is primarily done one line at a time. A conventional 2D x-ray image has the equivalent of 50,000 lines of information. To transmit such an image using current communications protocols, would take a long time (4 to 10 seconds) (8). Transmission of 3- or higher dimension data, using current data structures, will increase this time exponentially.

The design of the user interface is also an important characteristic of imaging and retrieval systems. In biomedical research and other work situations where computerized information systems are used, the purpose of the work performed by the professional is not operating the computer. The computer is only a tool that supports the purpose of the work. This means the interface must be designed outgoing from the goal to optimize the work activities. The practical consequence is that the design must be based on how information is used in the actual work context and automating these tasks. A good understanding of the user is a necessity and should include such areas as their skill level, education, frequency using the application, other tasks and applications being used, and organization of the work environment (9).

Data formats currently in use

This section describes important data formats and standards currently in use in medicine, computer graphics, electronic communications, and computer-assisted manufacturing. While no single standard currently in use is likely to fully meet the needs of biomedical imaging, it is desirable to share features or maintain commonality with available standards when applicable.

During the past decade, the concept of Picture Archiving and Communication Systems (PACS) has evolved and matured to integrate digital image information in a hospital. PACS integrate various imaging devices, database archive systems, and image viewing workstations. One of the most difficult problems for integration is the standardization of communication protocols required to connect devices from different vendors.

The publication of the American Association of Physicists in Medicine (AAPM) Report No. 10 was the first attempt to standardize image formats in the medical imaging community. Since then, three other groups have formed (CART, the Scandinavian collaboration for Computer Assisted Radiation Therapy treatment planning; ACR-NEMA, a collaboration whose purpose is to formulate a standard digital interface to medical imaging equipment; and COST B2 Nuclear Medicine Project, a European collaboration whose purpose is to define a format for digital image exchange in nuclear medicine). The AAPM format uses key-value pairs in plain text to keep track of all information associated with a particular image. The radiation oncology community in the U.S. has been defining key-value pairs for use with CT, nuclear medicine and magnetic resonance (MR) images. The Cost B2 Nuclear Medicine Project also has adopted this format and together with the Australian/New

Zealand Society of Nuclear Medicine Technical Standards Subcommittee, defined an initial set of key-value pairs for Nuclear Medicine images (10).

In 1983, the American College of Radiology (ACR) and the National Electrical Manufacturers Association (NEMA) formed a committee to develop standards for the interconnection of digital imaging devices. Version 1.0 of the standard, published in 1985, specifies a hardware interface supporting point-to-point (not network) image transmission, a data dictionary (rules for encoding information), and a set of commands to initiate transactions. Version 2.0, published in 1988, addresses point-to-point transmission and provides rules for data to transit from one device to another (11). Version 3.0, also referred to as Digital Imaging and Communications in Medicine (DICOM), was finalized in 1992. The DICOM standard adds network support by conforming with the International Standards Organization reference model for network communications, addresses the issue of how a device react to commands and data being exchanged, and incorporates the concept of object-oriented design by allowing the addition of information objects, not only images or graphics (12). DICOM image data is stored as a 2D matrix of unsigned or signed integers. The header for a DICOM file is a variable length record that describes the data.

Multidimensional image data is becoming more common in biomedical imaging and has spawned a generalization of the ACR-NEMA standard for two-dimensional images. This exchange protocol is implemented and actively being used in data-, application-, and machine-independent software environment for the visualization and analysis of multidimensional images (13).

Computer Graphics Metafile (CGM) is used for computer graphics including bit-mapped images and vector objects. A CGM metafile can be used to store and organize several images. CGM files are considered fairly machine-independent and allow the incorporation of nongraphical and nonstandardized information into the datafiles.

Data Exchange Format (DXF) is used widely in computer-aided design applications to store polygonal data. Each data element consists of two lines including the "type" code (indicating if the element is an x- or y-coordinate, etc.) and the actual data. DXF was created for AutoCAD, but has since been adapted by other application software companies.

Postscript is a proprietary graphics format developed by Adobe Systems, Inc. primarily for use in printers. It is a computer language that describes pages consisting of text, graphics, and raster images. Postscript is primarily an ASCII standard and not designed for storing numerical data.

Initial Graphics Exchange Specification (IGES) is a general format for transporting and storing polygonal data for CAD systems. It supports a more general set of geometry types than DXF and is designed to be system-independent.

PICT is the primary graphics standard for Macintosh computers. PICT can store image data as 1 bit up to 32-bit unsigned integers. Besides the images, PICT files also contain information on lines and characters.

Tagged Image File Format (TIFF) was developed by Microsoft and Aldus for machine-independent storage of images. TIFF data is stored one image at a time in a tagged data block. TIFF then defines a linked list of tag blocks. TIFF is one of the most commonly used standardized data formats, especially for the storage of 2D image data.

Hierarchical Data Format (HDF) is an extensible, binary, public domain file format specification for storing data and images. HDF files can store floating point data, scaling information, color images, text annotation, and other items. It originated at the National Center for Supercomputing Applications (NCSA) at the University of Illinois to solve the problem of sharing data among different computers. NCSA maintains and distributes a public domain software library to read and write the HDF format. It runs on a variety of computers including Macintosh, Sun, VAX, Silicon Graphics, and Cray UNICOS. The base code is written in C with both FORTRAN and C supported for making calls to the HDF libraries (5).

Summary

Standards for image identification, file formats, and data communications are needed to prevent a proliferation of proprietary standards among manufacturers of biomedical imaging devices. These standards should be flexible, widely available, easily implemented, and allow easy transformations. A significant barrier is definition of landmarks that will allow fusion of different images on one subject or comparison of images from groups of subjects.

A large number of data format and communication standards exist for computing, medicine, and graphics. No single standard is readily available that fully meets the requirements for 3D biomedical images. The final standard adopted for this application is likely to be an extension of an established standard.

References

1. Advisory Group for Aeronautical Research and Development
Anthropometry and Human Engineering. Symposium 3-4 May 1954 in Scheveningen, The Netherlands. Butterworths, London. 1955.
2. Bruckart, J. E., and Licina, J. R.
Flight Helmets: Is yours fit properly? Flightfax. Fort Rucker, AL. U.S. Army Safety Center. 1993; Aug.
3. Huang, H. K., Mankovich, N. J., and Taira, R. K
Picture archiving and communication systems (PACS) for radiological images: state of the art. CRC Crit Rev Diagn Imaging. 28: 1988. pp. 383-427.
4. Huang, H. K., Aberle, D. R., Lufkin, R., Grant, E. G., Hanafee, W. N., and Kangerloo, H.
Advances in medical imaging. Ann Ir Med. 112: 1990. pp. 203-220.
5. Fortner, B.
The data handbook. A guide to understanding the organization and visualization of technical data. Spyglass document.
6. De Cuyper, B., Nyssen, E., Christophe, Y., and Cornelis, J.
Do you also have problems with the file format syndrome? Med Biol Eng Comput. 29: 1991.
7. Anthropology Research Project.
Anthropometry and mass distribution for human analogues, volume I: Military aviators. Fort Rucker, AL. U.S. Army Aeromedical Research Laboratory. Report No. 88-5. 1988; March.
8. Templeton, A.W., Cox, G. G., and Dwyer, S. J. III.
Digital image management networks: current status. Radiology. 169: 1988. pp. 193-199.
9. Olsson, E., Sandblad, Bengt, and Goransson, B.
Hospital object software tools. Commission of the European Communities. Uppsala University, Sweden. AIM Project: A2015, 1993; January.
10. Macquire, G.Q. Jr., and Noz, M.E.
Image formats: Five years after the AAPM standard for digital imaging interchange. Med Phys. 16(5): 1989. pp. 818-23.

11. American College of Radiology and National Electrical Manufacturers Association. ACR-NEMA digital imaging and communications standard. Washington, DC. ACR-NEMA Standards Publication No. 300-1988. 1989.
12. Bidgood, W. D., and Horii, S. C. Introduction to the ACR-NEMA DICOM standard. Radiographics. 12: 1992. pp. 345-355.
13. Udupa, J. K., Hung, H. M., Odhner, D., and Goncalves, R. Multidimensional data format specification: a generalization of the American College of Radiology-National Electric Manufacturers Association standards. J Digit Imaging. 5: 1992. pp. 26-45.

Initial distribution

Commander, U.S. Army Natick Research,
Development and Engineering Center
ATTN: SATNC-MIL (Documents
Librarian)
Natick, MA 01760-5040

Library
Naval Submarine Medical Research Lab
Box 900, Naval Sub Base
Groton, CT 06349-5900

Chairman
National Transportation Safety Board
800 Independence Avenue, S.W.
Washington, DC 20594

Executive Director, U.S. Army Human
Research and Engineering Directorate
ATTN: Technical Library
Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD 21005

Commander
10th Medical Laboratory
ATTN: Audiologist
APO New York 09180

Commander
Man-Machine Integration System
Code 602
Naval Air Development Center
Warminster, PA 18974

Naval Air Development Center
Technical Information Division
Technical Support Detachment
Warminster, PA 18974

Commander
Naval Air Development Center
ATTN: Code 602-B
Warminster, PA 18974

Commanding Officer, Naval Medical
Research and Development Command
National Naval Medical Center
Bethesda, MD 20814-5044

Commanding Officer
Armstrong Laboratory
Wright-Patterson
Air Force Base, OH 45433-6573

Deputy Director, Defense Research
and Engineering
ATTN: Military Assistant
for Medical and Life Sciences
Washington, DC 20301-3080

Director
Army Audiology and Speech Center
Walter Reed Army Medical Center
Washington, DC 20307-5001

Commander, U.S. Army Research
Institute of Environmental Medicine
Natick, MA 01760

Commander/Director
U.S. Army Combat Surveillance
and Target Acquisition Lab
ATTN: SFAE-IEW-JS
Fort Monmouth, NJ 07703-5305

Director
Federal Aviation Administration
FAA Technical Center
Atlantic City, NJ 08405

Commander, U.S. Army Test
and Evaluation Command
ATTN: AMSTE-AD-H
Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD 21005

Naval Air Systems Command
Technical Air Library 950D
Room 278, Jefferson Plaza II
Department of the Navy
Washington, DC 20361

Director
U.S. Army Ballistic
Research Laboratory
ATTN: DRXBR-OD-ST Tech Reports
Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD 21005

Commander
U.S. Army Medical Research
Institute of Chemical Defense
ATTN: SGRD-UV-AO
Aberdeen Proving Ground,
MD 21010-5425

Commander
USAMRDALC
ATTN: SGRD-RMS
Fort Detrick, Frederick, MD 21702-5012

Director
Walter Reed Army Institute of Research
Washington, DC 20307-5100

HQ DA (DASG-PSP-O)
5109 Leesburg Pike
Falls Church, VA 22041-3258

Harry Diamond Laboratories
ATTN: Technical Information Branch
2800 Powder Mill Road
Adelphi, MD 20783-1197

U.S. Army Materiel Systems
Analysis Agency
ATTN: AMXSY-PA (Reports Processing)
Aberdeen Proving Ground
MD 21005-5071

U.S. Army Ordnance Center
and School Library
Simpson Hall, Building 3071
Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD 21005

U.S. Army Environmental
Hygiene Agency
ATTN: HSHB-MO-A
Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD 21010

Technical Library Chemical Research
and Development Center
Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD
21010-5423

Commander
U.S. Army Medical Research
Institute of Infectious Disease
ATTN: SGRD-UIZ-C
Fort Detrick, Frederick, MD 21702

Director, Biological
Sciences Division
Office of Naval Research
600 North Quincy Street
Arlington, VA 22217

Commander
U.S. Army Materiel Command
ATTN: AMCDE-XS
5001 Eisenhower Avenue
Alexandria, VA 22333

Commandant
U.S. Army Aviation
Logistics School ATTN: ATSQ-TDN
Fort Eustis, VA 23604

Headquarters (ATMD)
U.S. Army Training
and Doctrine Command
ATTN: ATBO-M
Fort Monroe, VA 23651

IAF Liaison Officer for Safety
USAF Safety Agency/SEFF
9750 Avenue G, SE
Kirtland Air Force Base
NM 87117-5671

Naval Aerospace Medical
Institute Library
Building 1953, Code 03L
Pensacola, FL 32508-5600

Command Surgeon
HQ USCENTCOM (CCSG)
U.S. Central Command
MacDill Air Force Base, FL 33608

Air University Library
(AUL/LSE)
Maxwell Air Force Base, AL 36112

U.S. Air Force Institute
of Technology (AFIT/LDEE)
Building 640, Area B
Wright-Patterson
Air Force Base, OH 45433

Henry L. Taylor
Director, Institute of Aviation
University of Illinois-Willard Airport
Savoy, IL 61874

Chief, National Guard Bureau
ATTN: NGB-ARS
Arlington Hall Station
111 South George Mason Drive
Arlington, VA 22204-1382

Commander
U.S. Army Aviation and Troop Command
ATTN: AMSAT-R-ES
4300 Goodfellow Bouvelard
St. Louis, MO 63120-1798

U.S. Army Aviation and Troop Command
Library and Information Center Branch
ATTN: AMSAV-DIL
4300 Goodfellow Boulevard
St. Louis, MO 63120

Federal Aviation Administration
Civil Aeromedical Institute
Library AAM-400A
P.O. Box 25082
Oklahoma City, OK 73125

Commander
U.S. Army Medical Department
and School
ATTN: Library
Fort Sam Houston, TX 78234

Commander
U.S. Army Institute of Surgical Research
ATTN: SGRD-USM
Fort Sam Houston, TX 78234-6200

AAMRL/HEX
Wright-Patterson
Air Force Base, OH 45433

Product Manager
Aviation Life Support Equipment
ATTN: SFAE-AV-LSE
4300 Goodfellow Boulevard
St. Louis, MO 63120-1798

Commander and Director
USAE Waterways Experiment Station
ATTN: CEWES-IM-MI-R,
CD Department
3909 Halls Ferry Road
Vicksburg, MS 39180-6199

Commanding Officer
Naval Biodynamics Laboratory
P.O. Box 24907
New Orleans, LA 70189-0407

Assistant Commandant
U.S. Army Field Artillery School
ATTN: Morris Swott Technical Library
Fort Sill, OK 73503-0312

Mr. Peter Seib
Human Engineering Crew Station
Box 266
Westland Helicopters Limited
Yeovil, Somerset BA20 2YB UK

U.S. Army Dugway Proving Ground
Technical Library, Building 5330
Dugway, UT 84022

U.S. Army Yuma Proving Ground
Technical Library
Yuma, AZ 85364

AFFTC Technical Library
6510 TW/TSTL
Edwards Air Force Base,
CA 93523-5000

Commander
Code 3431
Naval Weapons Center
China Lake, CA 93555

Aeromechanics Laboratory
U.S. Army Research and Technical Labs
Ames Research Center, M/S 215-1
Moffett Field, CA 94035

Sixth U.S. Army
ATTN: SMA
Presidio of San Francisco, CA 94129

Commander
U.S. Army Aeromedical Center
Fort Rucker, AL 36362

Strughold Aeromedical Library
Document Service Section
2511 Kennedy Circle
Brooks Air Force Base, TX 78235-5122

Dr. Diane Damos
Department of Human Factors
ISSM, USC
Los Angeles, CA 90089-0021

U.S. Army White Sands
Missile Range
ATTN: STEWS-IM-ST
White Sands Missile Range, NM 88002

U.S. Army Aviation Engineering
Flight Activity
ATTN: SAVTE-M (Tech Lib) Stop 217
Edwards Air Force Base, CA 93523-5000

Ms. Sandra G. Hart
Ames Research Center
MS 262-3
Moffett Field, CA 94035

Commander
USAMRDALC
ATTN: SGRD-UMZ
Fort Detrick, Frederick, MD 21702-5009

Commander
U.S. Army Health Services Command
ATTN: HSOP-SO
Fort Sam Houston, TX 78234-6000

U. S. Army Research Institute
Aviation R&D Activity
ATTN: PERI-IR
Fort Rucker, AL 36362

Commander
U.S. Army Safety Center
Fort Rucker, AL 36362

U.S. Army Aircraft Development
Test Activity
ATTN: STEBG-MP-P
Cairns Army Air Field
Fort Rucker, AL 36362

Commander
USAMRDALC
ATTN: SGRD-PLC (COL R. Gifford)
Fort Detrick, Frederick, MD 21702

TRADOC Aviation LO
Unit 21551, Box A-209-A
APO AE 09777

Netherlands Army Liaison Office
Building 602
Fort Rucker, AL 36362

British Army Liaison Office
Building 602
Fort Rucker, AL 36362

Italian Army Liaison Office
Building 602
Fort Rucker, AL 36362

Directorate of Training Development
Building 502
Fort Rucker, AL 36362

Chief
USAHEL/USAAVNC Field Office
P. O. Box 716
Fort Rucker, AL 36362-5349

Commander, U.S. Army Aviation Center
and Fort Rucker
ATTN: ATZQ-CG
Fort Rucker, AL 36362

Chief
Test & Evaluation Coordinating Board
Cairns Army Air Field
Fort Rucker, AL 36362

Canadian Army Liaison Office
Building 602
Fort Rucker, AL 36362

German Army Liaison Office
Building 602
Fort Rucker, AL 36362

French Army Liaison Office
USAAVNC (Building 602)
Fort Rucker, AL 36362-5021

Australian Army Liaison Office
Building 602
Fort Rucker, AL 36362

Dr. Garrison Rapmund
6 Burning Tree Court
Bethesda, MD 20817

Commandant, Royal Air Force
Institute of Aviation Medicine
Farnborough, Hampshire GU14 6SZ UK

Defense Technical Information
Cameron Station, Building 5
Alexandra, VA 22304-6145

Commander, U.S. Army Foreign Science
and Technology Center
AIFRTA (Davis)
220 7th Street, NE
Charlottesville, VA 22901-5396

Commander
Applied Technology Laboratory
USARTL-ATCOM
ATTN: Library, Building 401
Fort Eustis, VA 23604

Commander, U.S. Air Force
Development Test Center
101 West D Avenue, Suite 117
Eglin Air Force Base, FL 32542-5495

Aviation Medicine Clinic
TMC #22, SAAF
Fort Bragg, NC 28305

Dr. H. Dix Christensen
Bio-Medical Science Building, Room 753
Post Office Box 26901
Oklahoma City, OK 73190

Commander, U.S. Army Missile
Command
Redstone Scientific Information Center
ATTN: AMSMI-RD-CS-R
/ILL Documents
Redstone Arsenal, AL 35898

Director
Army Personnel Research Establishment
Farnborough, Hants GU14 6SZ UK

U.S. Army Research and Technology
Laboratories (AVSCOM)
Propulsion Laboratory MS 302-2
NASA Lewis Research Center
Cleveland, OH 44135

Commander
USAMRDALC
ATTN: SGRD-ZC (COL John F. Glenn)
Fort Detrick, Frederick, MD 21702-5012

Dr. Eugene S. Channing
166 Baughman's Lane
Frederick, MD 21702-4083

U.S. Army Medical Department
and School
USAMRDALC Liaison
ATTN: HSMC-FR
Fort Sam Houston, TX 78234

Dr. A. Kornfield
895 Head Street
San Francisco, CA 94132-2813

NVESD
AMSEL-RD-NV-ASID-PST
(Attn: Trang Bui)
10221 Burbeck Road
Fort Belvoir, VA 22060-5806

CA Av Med
HQ DAAC
Middle Wallop
Stockbridge, Hants S020 8DY UK

Dr. Christine Schlichting
Behavioral Sciences Department
Box 900, NAVUBASE NLON
Groton, CT 06349-5900

Commander, HQ AAC/SGPA
Aerospace Medicine Branch
162 Dodd Boulevard, Suite 100
Langley Air Force Base,
VA 23665-1995

Commander
Aviation Applied Technology Directorate
ATTN: AMSAT-R-TV
Fort Eustis, VA 23604-5577

COL Yehezkel G. Caine, MD
Surgeon General, Israel Air Force
Aeromedical Center Library
P. O. Box 02166 I.D.F.
Israel

Director
Aviation Research, Development
and Engineering Center
ATTN: AMSAT-R-Z
4300 Goodfellow Boulevard
St. Louis, MO 63120-1798

Commander
USAMRDALC
ATTN: SGRD-ZB (COL C. Fred Tyner)
Fort Detrick, Frederick, MD 21702-5012

Director
Directorate of Combat Developments
ATTN: ATZQ-CD
Building 515
Fort Rucker, AL 36362